

### CAIE Chemistry A-level Topic 17 - Carbonyl Compounds

#### Flashcards

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## How are primary alcohols oxidised to aldehydes?







#### How are primary alcohols oxidised to aldehydes?

If a primary alcohol is heated with acidified potassium dichromate(VI), the alcohol will be oxidised to form an aldehyde.

#### $\rm CH_3\rm CH_2\rm OH + [O] \rightarrow \rm CH_3\rm CHO + \rm H_2\rm O$

The acidified potassium dichromate(VI) will change colour from orange to green.







### How are secondary alcohols oxidised to ketones?







#### How are secondary alcohols oxidised to ketones?

If a secondary alcohol is heated under reflux with acidified potassium dichromate(VI), the alcohol will be oxidised to form a ketone:

#### $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH})\mathrm{CH}_{3} + [\mathrm{O}] \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3}\mathrm{COCH}_{3} + \mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}$

The acidified potassium dichromate(VI) will change colour from orange to green.







#### Give the mechanism name and reagents required for the reaction of aldehydes and ketones with cyanide ions







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Nucleophilic addition reaction.

Reagent: Acidified KCN to provide the toxic HCN in situ.







### Give the chemical equations for the reactions of ethanal and propanone with HCN







Give the chemical equations for the reactions of ethanal and propanone with HCN

# $CH_{3}CHO + HCN \rightarrow CH_{3}CH(OH)CN$ $CH_{3}COCH_{3} + HCN \rightarrow CH_{3}C(OH)CNCH_{3}$







### How can aldehydes and ketones be reduced?







#### How can aldehydes and ketones be reduced?

NaBH<sub>4</sub> and LiAIH<sub>4</sub> can both be used as reducing agents. They are represented as [H] in chemical equations:

#### $CH_{3}CHO + 2[H] \rightarrow CH_{3}CH_{2}OH$







# What is the mechanism for the reaction between HCN and aldehydes and ketones?







### What is the mechanism for the reaction between HCN and aldehydes and ketones?

Nucleophilic addition





### What is the test for a carbonyl compound?







#### What is the test for a carbonyl compound?

Brady's reagent/2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (2,4-DNPH):

- Add a few drops of the unknown sample to 5 cm<sup>3</sup> of Brady's reagent.
- The presence of a carbonyl compound is indicated by a yellow/orange precipitate.







# How can you test for an aldehyde using Fehling's solution?







How can you test for an aldehyde using Fehling's solution?

Warm the sample with Fehling's solution.

If an aldehyde is present, the blue solution will form a brick red precipitate.







# How can you test for an aldehyde using Tollens' reagent?







How can you test for an aldehyde using Tollens' reagent?

Add Tollens' reagent to the sample and warm in a water bath.

The presence of a silver mirror on the test tube indicates that the sample contains an aldehyde functional group.







## How do CH<sub>3</sub>CO- compounds react with alkaline aqueous iodine?







### How do CH<sub>3</sub>CO- compounds react with alkaline aqueous iodine?

Iodine is added to the aldehyde or ketone solution. Just enough NaOH is added until the iodine is decolourised.

A pale yellow precipitate of tri-iodomethane,  $CH_3I$ , is formed.



